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Spring 1938

Economy Catalog



Gladioli, Iris, Amaryllis,
Callas, Lilies
and their related bulbs.

Cecil Houdyshel

1412 Third St.,
La Verne, California
Return Postage Guaranteed

R. U. INTERESTED?

Clivias, special reduced price. "How to Grow Amaryllis" with list. Many fine new bulbs. If not please mark "refused" and return this to your P. M.


C. E. F. Gersdorff
1825 N. Capitol St.
Washington, D. C.

Sec. 562 P. L. & R.



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Clivia Culture. One might naturally conclude that a plant so rare and beautiful as a Clivia would be very tender, very exacting in culture requirements and very difficult to grow. The

conclusion would be wrong. The culture is simple, understandable by any plant novice, and the requirements easy to fulfill.

Essential requirements. Full shade. There should be light but not more than an occasional dot of direct sunlight. They like a heavy soil lightened with plenty of humus and perfect drainage. Clivias are gross feeders and outdoor grown plants may be given a heavy mulch of rotted manure. In pots givo liquid manure about the color of tea when not brewed too strong.

For House Culture pot in very large pots or tubs 8 in. to 12 in. size. The more room given the large fleshy roots the better the plant will thrive, though crowding the roots does hasten blooming. Be sure the pot drainage is perfect. Screen heavy garden loam enriched by liberal amount rotted manure and some sand for potting soil. Place plant in a light but not sunny window. The room need not be hot. They bloom here in March while the night temperature goes to under 40°. A few flowers usually are showing all winter.

In the milder sections of the south where oranges and avocados are grown commercially Clivias may be grown outdoors in the complete shade of trees. The tree must be evergreen. Not even early morning or late afternoon sun or winter sun should penetrate. We grow ours under avocados and in a lath house, where the laths touch each other. Cover when temperature goes below 28°.

They like plenty of moisture but it must not stagnate. Drainage must be perfect. When plants become dry damage results. When not drained by slope or from below they may die. The correct balance is easily obtained.

Clivias are not very sensitive to cold. We saved ours last winter when we had freezing weather, day and night for two weeks and the temperature on three nights fell to 20°. The plants were covered by newspapers and fences built around by lath bulb trays. The temperature of course should really not fall much below 32°.

Our discussion may seem to be so long and explicit that you may feel that their culture after all is more complicated than our introductory statements about their easy culture indicated. But the summary of all is that but four things are likely to prove fatal or even check their growth: strong sunlight, extreme dryness for too long a time, poorly drained soil, more than a few degrees of frost.

Cooperias are closely allied to Zephyranthes and may be handled the same way. *C. pedunculata* makes quite a large bulb with a long neck and should be planted about 4 in. deep. In the colder climates they should be dug and stored in the fall like Zephyranthes or Gladiolus but in the south they may be left in ground. They are natives of a dry climate. Their lovely white flowers are a conspicuous feature of the landscape after every shower in some parts of Texas.

Cooperia pedunculata. 25c.

Crinums deserve a much greater popularity than they possess. Most of them are very large. *C. asiaticum* bulbs are up to 6 in. in diameter and nearly 2 ft. long. They weigh several pounds. That makes it necessary to grow them in a tub if grown indoors. But it has been done. *Crinum* "Cecil Houdyshel" might be grown in a 14 in. pot up to a large bucket. It is a profuse bloomer and if given a rest after blooming will bloom again several times a year. It produces a huge umbel of deep pink fragrant flowers that resemble a lily. *C. kirkii* has a short flower stalk with a large umbel of flowers that come out nearly all at once. It is nice for an 8 in. pot. In the garden *Crinum*s moorei and Virginia Lee should have semi-shade. The hot sun burns leaves and flowers. But they do not require the deep shade necessary for Clivias.

Other *Crinum*s listed here may be grown in full sun though we usually plant around trees where they receive some shade. The north side is good for moorei and Virginia Lee and east or west side or full exposure for the others.

*Crinum*s are magnificent, tropical appearing subjects even when not in flower. Southern gardens should contain all varieties obtainable. If I had a greenhouse in the North I would want all and at least a few in a window garden. But most of them are big.

Most *Crinum*s are fairly hardy. *C. capense* is even hardy in Ohio, etc., if planted very deep, say 6 in. to base of bulb south side of a house or wall. In the winter, mound the earth over it and above that pile a good mound of leaves. It may not be necessary but it is insurance that it will go through all right. But plant it in the spring and allow it to become established. *C. moorei* has also often been wintered successfully the same way. Moorei, Cecil Houdyshel and others of the hardier sorts are not hard to carry over in the garden in the vicinity of Washington and Philadelphia or other milder sections if protected.

*Crinum*s may of course be wintered in tubs or buckets in the cellar. Let them get dry. If grown in the garden, I see no reason why they might not be stored dry the same as other bulbs. Several customers report success in growing them by this "Gladiolus method." That is digging and storing dry over winter. It is better to preserve the large roots. This may be done by covering them with soil. *Crinum* bulbs live in storage for several years.

C. Asiaticum. Formerly listed as *C. pedunculatum*. Four feet high, a grand tropical looking plant. Huge umbels of large, pure white flowers resembling Spider Lilies. Small size, \$2.00, large up to \$3.00.

Crinum capense alba. White, resembles an Easter Lily. 50c.

C. capense rosea. Pink. 60c.

C. Cecil Houdyshel. (H) Deepest pink flowers. A constant bloomer. In Florida it blooms in winter as well as summer. Only frost or drouth can stop it. Award of Merit from American Amaryllis Society. \$1.50 each. Small \$1.00.

C. Ellen Bosanquet. A gorgeous new hybrid, wine-rose flowers. \$1.50.

C. erubescens. White and orchid. 50c.

C. Gordon Wayne. 1938 introduction. We intended to introduce this with the remark that it is named for our favorite grandson. But fate intervened and we now have two grandsons. But James Franklin must have his *Crinum* later. Gordon Wayne is a seedling of Virginia Lee. The flowers are pure white, very wide open and large. The plant is a more rapid grower than its parent and increases very rapidly, offsets forming on bulbs long before they reach flowering size. *C. Gordon Wayne*, like Virginia Lee should have a cool, shady location. Five bulbs only offered at \$10.00 each. There are but 6 large bulbs and 45 small in existence.

C. J. C. Harvey. Soft self pink. \$1.00.

C. kirkii. White. Red band in center of petals. A gorgeous pot plant about the size of a large Hippeastrum. About 12 or more flowers open at once. 60c.

C. moorei. One of best. Lark pink flowers, rather bell shaped. Plant, very graceful. Must be grown in a cool, shady place. 50c.

C. powell alba. Very fine pure white. 50c.

C. powell rosea. Pink, smaller flower. 50c.

C. Virginia Lee. (H) Large rose pink flowers with white throat. An expert considers it the finest hybrid produced to date. Less than 75 bulbs including offsets in existence. Like *C. moorei* and *C. Gordon Wayne*, it is inclined to lose most of its foliage during the hot summer months unless in a cool place with considerable shade. It begins to bloom with the advent of the cool autumn days and often continues here well into winter. Today, Jan. 3, we have a fine flowering plant of Virginia Lee. We are again reducing the price. Price each \$5.00, per doz. \$45.00. No reduction on wholesale orders.

Cyrtanthus are closely related to Zephyranthes but very different in habit and appearance. They are tropical bulbs and evergreen usually. Being rare, they are little known, though easy to grow in the garden in warmer sections of the South or in pots elsewhere. If left undisturbed a few years they make fine clumps. Bulbs will be delivered about April which is nearest their rest period. Bloom is most abundant in spring.

Cyrtanthus lutescens. Bright yellow tubular flowers, two inches long. Useful for cutting as are all *Cyrtanthus*. 50c.

C. mackenii. Clear ivory white flowers and a

rather stronger plant. 50c.

C. parviflorus. Flowers cinnabar red, rather small. Prettiest and rarest of all. A good grower and our bed of them has had a few flowers all the time for the past year. \$1.00.

Eucharis grandiflora. Truly named for the flower is grand. They are pure, waxy white with a central corona after the fashion of the Narcissus and Hymenocallis. Eucharis are bulbs from Brazil and extremely rare in this country. They are usually grown in greenhouses but were formerly common in cans and pots on front porches in south Florida. The conditions of growth are shade and a warm, humid atmosphere.

The usual blooming period is spring, but by partly drying off a little after flowering it is said they can be brought into flower as often as three or four times in a year.

They should be pot bound for best blooming. Pot in a soil containing well decayed compost, peat and ground limestone, or bone meal.

We recommend their trial but cannot promise sure success. Price \$1.50 each.

Hippeastrums are almost universally called simply "Amaryllis." Thus Hippeastrum johnsonii is usually listed in flower catalogs as Amaryllis johnsonii.

H. johnsonii are quite common in southern gardens. The improved hybrids though seldom seen are of equal hardness and ease of culture. Bulbs are planted with top just above surface. Deeper planting is not so good though in the northern limit of their hardy zone, like North Carolina where they are quite hardy, it may be advisable.

The improved hybrids are among the most desirable bulbs for growing in pots in the winter. Be sure of good drainage, use rich potting soil with liberal amount of rotted fine manure, preferably cow. A little bone meal may be added to the soil. When growing well or blooming give abundant supply of water including a little manure water. Pot as soon as received so that root growth can begin. They do not much like to be disturbed or to lose roots. Water only a little at first.

An exception to this method must be made in the case of *H. equestre* and the double Amaryllis Alberti. Rich soil produces vigorous growth at the expense of flowers. To get flowers in the garden plant in the poorest, thinnest, sandiest soil you have. In pots use a thin sandy soil. Avoid humus or any fertile soil.

Hippeastrums must have a good rest. In late summer withhold water and rest several weeks. The loss of leaves does no harm but roots should not be lost. They can be started usually anytime between December 1 and April 1. They may be had in bloom in the house between Christmas and April.

Hippeastrums are tropical bulbs and most of them require a warm soil. As a pot plant do not allow room temperatures to go too low. However, last winter's freeze in California only injured the large bulbs, not many were killed. The ground was frozen solid for two weeks and temperature was as low as 20°. We lost 2000 small bulbs.

In the south Hippeastrums are gorgeous garden flowers. Give them about half shade and a rich soil of loam and humus well mixed. Keep out the snails, slugs and cut worms or bire a duck. Ducks work long hours, even on moonlight nights, for their room and board. They will rustle for most of their board.

For garden culture in the east, plant out when danger of frost has passed. Keep growing vigorously until first heavy frosts threaten them then dig and store in pots of dry soil with bulb 2/3 above soil. Bring to light and heat in January. The flowers will be finer than can be had outside. It is rather difficult to hold the flowers back where bulbs cannot be planted out until April but it can be done at some expense to the bulbs' vigor. The best system is to flower in the house and shift to garden later, not disturbing roots. Continuous pot culture is quite good if new soil be used every year. Be careful not to break off any large roots.

We are sometimes asked, "What is wrong with my Amaryllis; it never blooms?" If yours is kept growing vigorously until late fall, then given two or three months' rest, it should bloom. If it is in bad shape, decreased in size, it may have to grow a year and increase in size first. Some say no rest is needed, but I think it is for most hybrids. When potted, rich soil and good drainage is needed. Practice of keeping pot in a saucer of water is not good. When growing well use a little manure water.

Hippeastrum. Assorted American hybrids of good quality and blooming size. Each 50c, per doz. \$5.00.

H. Assorted American hybrids of superior quality, large size. Each 75c, per doz. \$7.50.

H. Assorted American hybrids in solid red colors—no streaks—though sometimes a bit of green in throat. Each \$1.50, per doz. \$15.00.

H. Assorted American Hybrids in light colors. These are extra selected light colors. Some are nearly white with only slight pink markings. Others contain more color. Flowers very large and fine. We think all reds have been rouged out but if you get a red it will be a fine one. You can return and exchange it if you want to. These are really fine Amaryllis. We like them so well that we will exchange any bulb that you consider is not worth the price. \$1.00 each. Per dozen \$10.00.

H. equestre. A lovely salmon pink, self color. Blooms well in pots when established and much better after it becomes pot bound and a large clump of bulbs is formed. Give it poor, sandy soil, no manure water or fertilizer and do not repot. It often blooms out of season in addition to the spring flowers. Each 50c. Per doz. \$4.50.

H. johnsonii. Rich red with white band through center of petals. Very hardy and free blooming. Each 50c. Per doz. \$5.00.

H. Sibyl Houdyshel. Possibly the only older American hybrid to endure in cultivation. White with a narrow border of pink. Throat blotch of pink and some light feathering of the same color in petals. The general effect is of a white flower lightly marked pink. A thrifty grower and multiplier.

We are obliged to modify our price according to size of our stock. Price, each \$4.00. Per doz. \$45.00. No wholesale discounts.

H. advenum. The ox-blood lily. This is listed out of regular order because it belongs to the sub-genus Habranthus. This species blooms in the fall, grows all winter until about June when it becomes dormant. Bulbs are sent out at that time. The flowers are small, dark red and about ten in each umbel. The species is very hardy and the foliage was not the least injured by our last winter's hard freeze. It should be planted about 5 in. deep on account of long neck. In pots I believe it would succeed if planted 3 in. deep in a large pot. Adaptability to pot culture not proven. But it is fine in the garden in the south. 25c each. \$2.00 doz. \$20.00 per 100. (Please remember that any quantity under 100 takes dozen rate).

H. brachyandrum, or Habranthus brachandrus. We obtained stock of this under this name. It may be wrong as the plant and flower seem to be exactly like *H. advenum* except that the color is pink. It may be a pink form, but will list this way until accurately determined, then inform you. Each 35c. Per doz. \$3.50. Per 100 \$30.

Hymenocallis, or Spider Lilies are among the most attractive members of the Amaryllis family. The flowers are white with long narrow petals and long stamens in all species except Calathina, usually known as Ismene. In the center of the flower is a corona somewhat like the Narcissus.

Our trial gardens include about 25 species. Unfortunately we can offer very few owing to the small size of the stock in part, and in part because we have not yet determined their adaptability to garden cultivation. Those offered are of proven value. We have recently obtained from Texas a nice lot of bulbs presumed to be the native *H. galvestonensis*. We cannot guarantee them to succeed. If you want to experiment you may have a bulb for \$1.00.

If you know of native Spider Lilies near you write me about them. Better still collect from a few to 1,000 and exchange or sell them to me. But write first.

Spider Lilies are reported growing wild in Kentucky, Missouri and other states. I am especially anxious to get these. Louisiana and Florida species that grow in swamps are of no particular garden value.

Culture. The Spider Lilies and the Ismene can be handled much like Gladiolus, dig in the fall and store in a frost free cellar. It is advisable to savo large, fleshy roots and keep these roots from shriveling by a cover of dry dirt or peat. Plant in early spring with top of bulb covered about 2 inches.

H. calathina, the Ismene or Peruvian Daffodil. The latter name results from the very large central corona. Color white with green veins and throat. Very fragrant. Should be grown in all gardens as it does well, increases rapidly. Largest bulbs are surest to bloom. Each 25c. Extra large, 35c and 50c. Per doz. \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5.00.

H. calathina, Ismene, "Sulphur Queen." This very rare light yellow Ismene has sold recently as high as \$10.00 each. Our price was reduced last year to \$3.50. It multiplies rapidly and this year we can offer it for \$2.50 each.

H. caribaea. Large, late blooming Spider Lily. Hardy in N. Carolina. Farther north it may be dug and stored. 75c.

H. species unknown. Years ago we listed this as a Pancratium. It is a small Spider Lily grown in many eastern gardens and handled the same as Ismene. The flowers are typical Spider Lilies and very attractive. In California and the South leave bulbs in the ground over winter. Each 25c. Per doz. \$2.50.

Leucojum vernum is quite hardy in gardens everywhere. They are very early, blooming even before the snow is gone. Ours bloom nearly all winter. Even the last winter's freeze did not stop them. The dainty white flowers with a dot of green on the petal tips are most acceptable in the garden and for cutting. They remind one of Lilies of the Valley. Plant 4 in. deep. Mulch in cold climates over winter. Large dormant bulbs 10c. Per doz. 60c. Per 100 \$4.00.

Lycorus are fall blooming Amaryllids. The culture is the same for all and all are almost but not quite hardy in the North except *L. squamigera* or Amaryllis halli. It is entirely hardy since the bulbs may be planted 4 inches under surface and the foliage does not appear until spring. All the others have winter foliage. Delivery about June.

Lycorus aurea, The Golden Spider Lily, is very rare and one of nature's most beautiful flowers. The large umbel of spidery, yellow flowers is incomparable. Plant them 4 or 5 inches deep. Reported hardy in Ohio, but is doubtful. \$2.00.

L. radiata usually listed as *Nerine sarniensis* is an exquisite thing, with deep pink spidery flowers in the fall. 25c each. Five for \$1.00. Per doz. \$2.00. Per 100 \$12.00.

L. squamigera. Fall flowering. Lilac to pink. \$1.00 each.

True *Nerines* are little known. The *Nerine sarniensis* or Guernsey Lily listed in American catalogs is really *Lycorus radiata*.

Nerines are fall bloomers and winter growers of easiest culture for southern gardens. They do well in pots in the north. The flowers are pink to red, and spidery in form. They are quite hardy outside as far north as the middle south. We offer but one species.

Nerine filifolia, a small bulb, with dainty flowers freely produced in the fall and evergreen foliage. All should plant it. Bulbs may be moved at any time of year. Each 25c. Per doz. \$2.25. Per 100 \$17.50.

Pancratiums were formerly included by botanists in Hymenocallis. They are natives of the Mediterranean region and are a little different from the American species Hymenocallis. The culture is the same. Like them they could be grown universally in gardens as far north as the Middle South, and in the North both species can be handled like the well known Ismene. It is probably better to stand them up in a box and cover bulbs and roots with dry soil or sand after digging. Then store in a light room where temperature will not fall below about 20°. Ours stood that last winter and foliage was uninjured. But I doubt their ability to survive temperatures near zero.

Pancratium maritimum. Has sweetly fragrant white flowers like the Ismene but smaller and has no green in throat. 25c. Per doz. \$2.50.

Polyanthes tuberosa, called universally just "tuberose," is a favorite of northern as well as southern gardens. The tall spikes of waxy white flowers have the heaviest, sweetest perfume in the garden. A few think it too heavy for the house but we like a few of them in a bouquet.

The bulbs should not be subjected to cold even near 32° either in the ground or in storage. The flower bud if chilled may refuse to develop though the bulb will grow. Therefore plant late when corn and dahlias are planted and dig before heavy frosts.

Polyanthes tuberosa, var. Double Pearl. Large bulbs, 15c. Per doz. \$1.50.

P. tuberosa, var. Mexican Everblooming. Green leaves. 15c. Per doz. \$1.50.

P. tuberosa, var. Mexican Everblooming. Variegated foliage. 15c ea. Per doz. \$1.50.

Sprekella formosissima is not merely beautiful, it is gorgeous. The deep bright red flowers have long narrow petals in an odd irregular form that gives distinction. They bloom later than Hippeastrums and the culture is identical except they like deeper planting. They also flower more often out of the regular season. They do well in pots or garden and can be dug and stored in the fall. Each 25c. Per doz. \$2.50. Extra large, each 40c, per doz. \$4.00.

Sternbergia lutea is a small, yellow flowering, winter growing amaryllid. It is often called "Fall Crocus." Culture like others of this type. Plant 3 in. deep. Delivery in June. Each 15c. Per doz. \$1.50.

Zephyranthes, or Fairy Lilies, are well named both ways. They are the babies of the Amaryllis family. When you see them you want to exclaim, "The darlings." But they are not too small for garden use. The plants are from 6 in. to a foot high. They are fine for border plants.

Several species of Zephyranthes are natives of Texas. Most of them can be wintered in the garden as far north as Kentucky if well mulched.

That is not the limit of their northern range of usefulness in the garden, however, as they can be planted very early, dug in the fall before the ground freezes much and stored dry over winter like glads or onions. There is a commercial grower of Zephyranthes in Iowa. They multiply rapidly by offsets and seeds; you can soon have a good bed.

The range of color and time of blooming should make one want them all.

They like an acid soil and abundance of moisture at all times. The soil acidity can be increased by incorporating fine leaf mould, granulated peat or even rotted manures. For immediate effect when bulbs do not do so well, (which never seems to happen with any species here listed, except *Treatiae*) aluminum sulphate may be used, a teaspoonful to a square foot.

Zephyranthes ajax. Very fine yellow flowered species. 15c.

Z. candida. Best white. Blooms from mid-summer on, every time it is watered here. 10c ea. Per doz. 60c. Per 100 \$4.00.

Z. carinata. Largest pink. 15c ea. Dozen \$1.00.

Z. citrina. The best yellow. Rare, 25c each.

Z. robusta. Very large lavender pink. New. Increases rapidly. Each 15c. Per doz. \$1.50.

Z. rosea. Very dainty, deep pink flower. This true species is rare. *Z. carinata* is usually so labeled. 25c each.

Z. treatiae. The earliest. White. Unless planted very early it will remain dormant until

following year. Requires acid soil. Obtain this by spading in liberal quantity screened peat or oak leaf mould. It is a good plan to add one teaspoonful aluminum sulphate to each square foot on the surface after planting. Also mulch with peat or leaf mould. 15c each.

Please note. All bulbs above from Agapanthus to Zephyranthes are Amaryllids. Most are summer growing but a few grow only in the winter. The latter are shipped when dormant about June. Unless so stated any bulbs listed are ready now to ship out.

AMARYLLIS SHOW

Amaryllis lovers who live near enough to attend or exhibit will be interested to know that an Amaryllis Show is held in connection with the Floral Department of the Los Angeles County Fair at Pomona, California, in September. For a Premium List apply to Ernest C. Middleton, Dept. H, Pomona, California. Unknown Amaryllids will be identified. At that time Amaryllis, Cyrtanthus, Crinums, Nerines, Lycorus, Zephyranthes and other genera will be flowering. Last fall Richard Diener exhibited over 50 Hippeastrums and Mr. James of Las Positas Nursery, Santa Barbara, many rare amaryllids. We showed about 20 species. Better come. Also send an exhibit. This Fair is said to be the greatest County Fair in the world.

THE AMERICAN AMARYLLIS SOCIETY

sponsors this and other shows. They publish a Year Book called *Herbertia* (out in July) that contains latest and best information about Amaryllids, etc. Membership (including book) costs \$2.00. Send me your check.

CALLA LILIES

Zantedeschias are popular in the South for garden culture. Plant early, preferably in February or March. The crown of the tuber should be about 2 in. under the surface. They do not want too much sun nor too much shade. About half and half is good in hot weather though full sun in late winter and spring is better. That means a movable shade which growers use, but is not entirely necessary.

They are excellent for pots, in which they may be started from December 15 to spring. Give a sunny window indoors, and move if too hot.

Zantedeschia aethiopica, var. Godfrey. More profuse bloomer, smaller and better than the type. 20c and 30c each.

Z. aethiopica, var. Baby Calla. Smallest, whitest, best. Half the size of Godfrey. 40c each.

Z. albo maculata. Spotted leaf Calla. Foliage is more attractive even than the flower. Flower ivory white with purplish blotch in throat. Each 10c and 20c. Doz. \$1.00 and \$2.00. Very small bulbs that may not bloom but will give the foliage, 5c. Doz. 50c.

Z. elliptiana. Golden yellow. 15c and 20c each. Per doz. \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Z. rehmannii. Pink Calla. Dwarf and lovely. The largest size is more dependable for flowering. 50c and 75c. Extra large \$1.00.

Arum palaestinum. Black Calla or Solomon's Lily. Large, purple-black flowers, leaves like common white calla. Plant in garden or pots in August. Flowers about February. Bulbs will be sent when dormant in June. 40c. Extra large 75c.

SALES TAX PLEASE

Californians, don't forget to include 3% of your purchase extra. Also read our Business Terms, etc. The information is important.

RANUNCULUS AND ANEMONES

These closely related bulbs give flowers that are unsurpassed in the garden. They are extra fine for cutting, furnishing high colors that lighten and make cheerful rooms. Important, too, is their low price and easy culture, giving the most flowers for the least outlay in money and effort. They can be planted at any time of year and will bloom in about 10 weeks. But do not plant so that they flower in mid-summer heat. They don't like heat.

Culture. Plant bulbs one or two inches deep and three inches apart for the No. 3 bulbs. Rows may be 1 ft. apart. It hastens the growth slightly to soak the bulbs 1 hour before planting but longer soaking may cause rotting. Place bulbs on side or any position. Keep soil moist but not too wet until up. Then if necessary, protect from birds.

In the south in mid-winter full sun is all right but in even moderately warm weather a slight shade is better. This is not necessary near ocean or where high fogs prevail. In very warm weather as in June much shade is best.

Anemones and Ranunculus must be dug after flowering. When stone dry store in shallow layer. If left in ground bulbs rot. Keep growing as long as possible after blooming.

Ranunculus. Rich gaudy reds, yellow, pink, etc., but no blue flowers. Our strain is very double, the Palafox hybrids. Size No. 3 which cost a small fraction of the cost of No. 1 bulbs and really give as good flowers and equal length stems.

Prices. Mixed colors or pure yellow. 15c doz. 50 for 55c. 100 for \$1.00. 500 for \$4.00. 1,000 for \$7.50.

Anemones. Single and semi-double flowers only. Quite double anemones are not so well liked. Colors, red and blue in various tones but no yellow. No. 3 size. 15c per doz. 50 for 55c. 100 for \$1.00. 500 for \$4.00. 1,000 for \$7.50.

LILIACEAE OR LILY FAMILY

Most species of the genus *Lilium* should be planted in the fall. Most of them prefer a little shade. The following may be planted in the spring up to about April 1 but earlier planting is better. Plant in semi-shade or full sun but the ideal way is among shrubs where they can keep their feet cool and their head warm. Plant 4 inches deep.

Lilium elegans var. "Best Red." The easiest red lily to grow. 20c. 3 for 50c. 7 for \$1.00.

L. regale. A very popular and easily grown lily. White, tinted orchid pink. 15c ea. 3 for 40c. 8 for \$1.00.

Milla biflora. This new introduction from Mexico belongs to Lily family but is quite different from the true Lilies. Called in Mexico Estrellitas or Little Stars. Two to seven showy white waxy flowers, two inches across, on a stem 12 to 18 in. tall. A faint green stripe runs thru center of each petal on outside. Very attractive for cutting or in garden. Bloom from July to September. Plant as early as possible in Spring. In cold climates they must be dug and stored over winter. Easy culture. 40c ea. Per doz. \$4.00.

Galtonia candicans. Here is another fine bulb belonging to the Lily family though only slightly resembling the genus *Lilium*. Often called Summer Hyacinth. The 4 ft. strong erect stem carries a raceme of 20 or more large, pure white, bell-shaped flowers. Very effective in groups. Culture very easy. In cold climates they must be dug in fall and stored. Plant very early. 15c ea. Per doz. \$1.50.

Gloriosa rothschildiana. Climbing Lily. Tall, lily like plants that support themselves by tendrils from the leaves. Very odd and extremely beautiful. Quite rare. The large flowers are crimson with purple mark at base of petals and resemble true Lilies.

The culture is easy. They grow from tubers. For successful flowering, plant large tubers. In the east start in pots before March 15. January is better. When warm in late spring shift to garden. In Florida and California they may be planted and grown outside permanently. Plant near a support. The flowers are brighter with considerable sun. Order please before March 15. Large tubers, 75c. Per doz. \$7.50.

